

JAZZ STEPS TO BE UNDER BAN

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—Old-fashioned, keep-your-distance dances, are to displace the modern Jazz steps, if the nationwide reform movement undertaken by the American National association of Masters of Dancing proves successful. The dancing masters, it is announced here, count upon the support of mothers fathers, daughters, sons, dance hall proprietors, dancing teachers and hostesses—and if necessary the police department—to exterminate the "half Nelson," "body hold," "shimmy lock" and other imported ballroom grips which are practiced by some dancers.

Cheap and vulgar music is also to come under the ban and, according to a circular just issued by the association, those in charge of community or public dances are urged to show their opposition to undesirable dances by distributing "you will please leave the hall" cards to those who persist in offending.

The women, it is charged are often as much to blame as their partners and, in some cases, dance hall proprietors are advised to pick out ten or a dozen objectionable couples and, if a warning is disregarded, to oust them at once.

"You will soon see," the circular reads, "that you have raised the standard of your establishment and that the loss will be more than made up by double the number of persons who have respect for you and your dances."

Some of the rules and regulations which all are urged to obey follow: "Dance music should be bright and cheerful, properly accented and the phrases well divided. Cheap, vulgar music of the extreme 'Jazz' type invites cheap, vulgar meaningless dancing. It is useless to expect refined dancing when the music lacks all refinement, for, after all, what is dancing but an interpretation of music?"

"The association has adopted the following tempos, it being impossible the masters say, to regulate fast dancing:

"Waltz—48 measures to minute.

"Two-step—54 measures to minute.

"One-step—66 measures to minute.

"Fox Trot—40 measures to minute.

"Dancers should assume a light, graceful position," says the masters. "There should be no jerky half-steps for these cause undesirable variations."

DEAD INDIAN WOMAN WAS FAMED IN TRIBE

White Cinda Chiltz, a well known Indian woman of Klamath agency, died in November and was buried on Thanksgiving day. She was at most 85 years of age, and had great influence with the Indians, largely on account of her fame as an Indian doctor and her extraordinary knowledge of old time myths and legends.

She ordinarily was generous and loyal, but fierce and implacable when angry, and was feared by many of the most superstitious of the Indian people.

Partners should not dance with cheeks close or touching nor should the clasp be tight. "Neck holds" are positively unpardonable. The gentleman's arm should encircle his partner's waist, his hand resting lightly just above the waist line. The lady's left arm should not encircle her partner's shoulders or neck.

"Steps or movements that cannot be controlled should not be taught by dancing teachers. Short side steps, first steps, first right, then left, when done continuously, are not conducive to refined dancing and should not be permitted. "Shimmy dancing," a shaking or jerking of the upper part of the body while taking short steps or standing still, should not be tolerated.

"The proper dancing step should be the same as a natural walking one except in exhibition dancing, which properly belongs to the stage, not the ballroom. Exceptionally long or short steps are not in good form. "Dancing should be from the waist down not from the waist up. Copying of the extremes used on the modern stage is in bad taste. Remember that the majority of dancers desire according to the best accepted standards, that is, without the slightest trace of offense to dignity or decorum."

Mrs. Trollope, the novelist, never attempted to write a book till after she was fifty. After she had failed in her romantic project to rebuild the fallen fortunes of her household in America, she wrote a book on the Americans. From this she realized a sum sufficient to lift her household from dire distress. She continued writing till past her seventy-fifth year, and had at that time produced 114 volumes.

In his postoffice department uncle Sam keeps no fewer than 250 women at work day and night mending mail sacks.

BRITISH SOLDIERS TAKE HOMESTEAD

VANCOUVER, B. C. Jan. 24.—Official survey of the activities of the returned service men who have taken up homesteads in British Columbia during the past year, has caused provincial officials to predict that the various soldier colonies established in 1919 will be merged into one great colony, directed by soldiers who fought in the Great war.

Success of British Columbia's soldier colonies has attracted attention throughout the British Empire. The only serious problem which has arisen in the province is the heavy influx of returned soldiers from other provinces. It has been estimated that several thousand returned veterans, who enlisted in other parts of the Dominion, are seeking to become residents of British Columbia.

Records of the soldier settlement Board show that more than 5,000 soldiers have decided to take up land and that 2,500 are actually on homesteads. Various soldier settlements have sprung up, the leading ones being at Camp Merville, on Vancouver Island and Camp Lister, near Creston. About 10,000 acres near Prince George also is to be colonized.

In the soldier colonies, no one but service men and their families reside. All of the officers, even representatives in the provincial parliament are men who fought. Some weeks ago German and Austrian colonists made vigorous efforts to settle in a fruit region, adjacent to one of the smaller colonies. They were "informally deported" despite their protests. The government did not take any action, as the "deportation" while rather vigorous, was bloodless.

A man prominent in the jewelry trade in New York city says a large number of society women are wearing jewels which they believe to be real, but which are only clever imitations, originally bought or later substituted by their husbands.

As labor-saving machines are almost unknown in Korea, women's work is done by the crudest and hardest methods possible, from shelling rice with a heavy wood or stone pestle to washing clothes by beating them in the streams and ironing them with sticks.

Pitcher Hod Eller's announcement that he had quit the game for good must have made Manager Moran of the Champion Reds sit up as quick as that.

LARGE IDAHO TRACT BECOMES FOREST RESERVE

OGDEN, Utah, Jan. 24.—Idaho's Thunder Mountain area, comprising 1,110,000 acres, lying approximately 100 miles northeast of Boise, the capital, by act of Congress has been created a national forest reserve. For administrative purposes, which will be governed by the forestry headquarters in Ogden, approximately 500,000 acres will be added from the new reserve to the Idaho national forest, which borders it on the north and west, and approximately 500,000 acres will be joined to the Payette forest on the west and south.

The Thunder Mountain area is a high, rough, mountain region, dissected by deep canyons. The extremes of elevation run from 3,000 to 9,400 feet. Of the entire region 90 per cent consists of rocky peaks, ridges and slopes, and approximately 80 per cent sustains a forest cover of mature timber or reproduction. The remaining 20 per cent is barren rock.

Only about 16,500 acres of the 1,110,000 are privately owned, leaving a net area of approximately 1,100,000 acres of public land.

Not to exceed 5,000 acres, or less than one-half of one per cent of the whole district, according to surveys, has soil or topography suitable for agriculture. Practically the only agricultural possibilities are in the river bedriver beds and where alluvial soils are found at comparatively low altitudes.

In 1902 the Thunder Mountain area was the scene of great mining activity and thousands of miners and prospectors located in the northwestern part. The mineral deposits, however, did not prove to be large and of high quality. In many places the district is honeycombed with abandoned mine shafts. Since the collapse of the mining boom the population of the area has been steadily decreasing and it is estimated not more than 100 persons now live in the entire area.

At present there are no habited settlements in the Thunder Mountain district. The log buildings of the first town, Thunder Mountain, are today standing for the most part, but no one has lived in them for years. Edwardsburg, another settlement during the boom days, is also abandoned. The town of Roosevelt was established in 1901 on Monumental Creek. In 1907, however, a landslide dammed the waters of the creek and now the site is covered by a lake. Many of the more substantial buildings of Roosevelt are now floating around in it.

The region contains fully three billion feet of timber such as yellow pine, Douglas fir, Englemann spruce and lodgepole pine, it is estimated. The best of the commercial timber lies in the northwestern portion of the new reserve which is as yet quite inaccessible. Lumbering is an unknown industry despite the great amount of timber. There has never been any commercial mills but there are a few, run-by the settlers for their own use.

It is estimated that a total area of 300,000 acres of timber having a value of at least \$1,000,000 has been destroyed by repeated forest fires. The worst of these swept the district last year. The forest service plans to take fire prevention steps next year.

The region, according to local forestry officials, includes no natural wonders, large lakes or features of special scenic interests. Deer and trout, however, are plentiful, and there are said to be a few mountain sheep and goats.

At present the roads are in bad shape but the forest service is to improve them and restore bridges, many of which have fallen down due to years of neglect. It is estimated approximately \$400,000 will be needed to open up the country to modern travel. First improvement steps, according to present plans, will begin in the early spring.

Sheep to the number of 300,000 head have been grazed on the area without restriction during recent years but the forest service plans to decrease this number to about 130,000 as they believe the land overgrazed.

Mrs. Jean H. Norris, recently appointed a city magistrate in New York, will receive a salary of eight thousand dollars a year, or one thousand dollars more than the salary paid a United States circuit court judge.

Following years of agitation, the general faculty of the University of Virginia has finally decided to recommend that all departments of the university be opened to women students.

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